

In today's Jordan Times... Air travel between Jordan and Portugal: Page 2

Jordan Times

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Today's Weather table with columns for Overnight Low/High and Daytime Low/High for Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, and Jordan Valley.

Page 6, Number 1741 AMMAN, TUESDAY AUGUST 25, 1981 - SHAWWAL 25, 1401 Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

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ON, Aug. 24 (R) — eckage of a U.S. plane Libya shot down over Mediterranean last week shown on television, the Libyan news agency said today.

to meet rrand

Aug. 24 (R) — His King Hussein will inner talks with President Mitterrand this fore the French leader first official visit to the East next month.

a guards ess gem

IN, Aug. 24 (A.P.) — ss star sapphire from ka went on display at London's Comlth Institute, but the of the sapphire exhibit bra guarding the gem sves.

Anti-Khomeinists protest in Sweden



A group of about 30 Iranians seized the Iranian ambassador's home in Stockholm, protesting against the Khomeini regime in Tehran. Photo above shows a group of unidentified demonstrators, carrying anti-Khomeini and anti-U.S. slogans demonstrates outside the Iranian ambassador's home in Stockholm. (A.P. wirephoto)

Sadat-Begin talks begin today: no great expectations in Cairo

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 24 (R) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin will try to revive the stalled negotiations on Palestinian autonomy at a meeting in Alexandria on Tuesday but as in the past Egyptian officials anticipate no spectacular results.

Despite hints in occupied Jerusalem yesterday that Mr. Begin will bring new proposals, the positions of the two sides remain largely unchanged since negotiations were suspended 14 months ago.

Foreign ministry officials in Cairo declined comment on an Israeli newspaper report that Mr. Begin was prepared to abolish the military government in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in return for Egyptian support for an Israeli autonomy plan.

Under the plan, Palestinians in the occupied territories would have no power to make laws, and no say in foreign affairs. They would also have no control over defence and security, over their land, their water resources, their communications or their broadcasting.

Egyptian sources said neither Egypt nor any of the 1.5 million Palestinians living in the occupied territories would accept such a plan.

Egypt's understanding of Palestinian self-rule, based on full autonomy as stipulated in the U.S.-sponsored 1979 Camp David accords, was exactly the contrary in almost every aspect, the sources added.

So far the only change in the Israeli position is an order from Gen. Ariel Sharon. The new defence minister, aimed at eliminating some of the worst

abuses of Palestinian rights in the occupied territories. The order, issued earlier this month, told Israeli troops to refrain from bursting into schools, to avoid collective punishment such as curfews and to be as polite as possible at road blocks.

Israel accuses Egypt Meanwhile, Israel today accused Egypt of defaulting on their peace treaty by failing to establish normal relations.

Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche told reporters Mr. Begin would demand faster progress in normalising relations when he meets Mr. Sadat.

He said Mr. Begin would also demand a half to Egyptian media attacks on Israel, the establishment of new trade ties and more cultural exchanges between the two countries.

Zvi Kedat, head of the foreign ministry's Egypt desk, hinted that progress in normalising relations might become an Israeli condition for pulling its army out of the Sinai Peninsula on schedule next April.

Mr. Kimche accused Egypt of violating the Camp David accords by voting against Israel in international forums. "During the past 18 months, Egypt has not ceased its hostile propaganda in the media. In international organisations, it has taken an attitude which is not only anti-Israeli but which trends very contrary to the spirit of the Camp David accords," he said.

Today's announcement came as war had split the 50-nation OAU. The Polisario has been formally recognised by 26 African countries—more than half the OAU membership—and claimed during the OAU summit that it should be seated in the organisation.

King Hassan's offer of a referendum managed to postpone for at least a year the Polisario membership application, regarded as one of the most contentious issues facing the OAU. Morocco has threatened to pull out of the OAU if the Polisario is seated.

Sources close to the conference said the most difficult issue facing the committee is Morocco's claim that King Hassan never offered a referendum for self-determination in the Western Sahara—rather a referendum to ratify Moroccan control of the territory. Morocco claims that the Western Sahara is historically part of its territory.

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Kenyan leader urges OAU mini-summit to reach agreement on Saharan issue

NAIROBI, Aug. 24 (A.P.) — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi has warned African leaders that failure to work out terms for a referendum in the war-torn Western Sahara will "spell disaster" to the unity and solidarity of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Mr. Moi spoke today at the opening of a two-day mini-summit, attended by leaders of seven African nations who are charged by the OAU with deciding conditions of a ceasefire and terms of a referendum in the former Spanish colony.

The main protagonists in the struggle for control of the phosphate-rich Western Sahara—King Hassan II of Morocco and Secretary General Mohammed Abdul Aziz of the Polisario Front—were in Nairobi but did not attend the opening meeting of the so-called "Committee of Wise-men." They are expected to meet separately with the seven-member committee tomorrow.

At last June's OAU summit in Nairobi, King Hassan reversed his long-standing refusal to hold a referendum because the six-year

Badran reveals Hussein's message to Reagan Jordan raps Med-Dead canal, calls it Israeli aggression

AMMAN, Aug. 24 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has sent a message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan alerting him to the danger inherent in Israel's plans to build a canal to link the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea, Prime Minister Mudar Badran said today.

Addressing the regular session of the National Consultative Council (NCC), Mr. Badran said King Hussein explained in his message that the proposed canal would enable the Zionist state to build more nuclear reactors which Israel is not willing to open for international scrutiny.

The message also referred to the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear plant which was to be used for peaceful purposes and scientific research under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Jordan told the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig during his visit to Jordan that Israel's planned canal is basically intended to help establish more nuclear reactors and Mr. Haig had replied that the United States will not help in financing the project, Mr. Badran said.

He added that the Jordanian government has made contacts with a number of nations, and Britain has given its promise not to help in executing the Israeli project or taking part to finance it.

The Israeli plan constitutes a direct aggression on Jordan and the government will continue its endeavours at all levels to confront that plan, the prime minister stressed.

Furthermore, Mr. Badran said, the recent U.N. international energy conference in Nairobi has condemned the Israeli project and called on Israel to desist from implementing it. The conference also voiced support for Jordan's

plans to construct a canal linking the Red Sea with the Dead Sea, because this plan, from the technical and legal points of view, is considered one of Jordan's legitimate rights.

During the session which was attended by cabinet members, the NCC heard the government's replies to questions about the current economic situation in the country and the condition of the local market.

Improvement in all sectors Jordan's industrial sector, as the government's reply indicated, has registered a 19.7 per cent improvement last April compared figures given in the same month of last year. Jordan's import and export operations also improved in the past year and national exports amounted to JD 120 million compared with JD 82 million in 1979, and Aqaba port witnessed increased activity this year.

Figures indicate that imports and exports through the port involved 2.159 million tonnes. In the agricultural sector, the government expects a drop in vegetable production but an increase in the production of citrus fruit to reach 86,200 tonnes this year compared with 49,700 tonnes in 1980.

There was also improvement in the tourism sector in Jordan in the first five months of 1981 when 540,000 people visited the country raising tourism revenues from JD 57.7 million to JD 61.6 million in comparison with the same period of 1980.

GNP increases The Gross National Product (GNP) increased noticeably in the past year to reach JD 1073 million and the figure is expected to grow even more with the increase in the remittances from Jordanian expatriates during this year.

About the construction activities, the government said, there was a drop of 29.3 per cent in licences issued for building in the first four months of this year compared with figures of last year. It also indicated that a major part of construction work was conducted in Amman and Zarqa.

Foreign workers in Jordan With reference to the foreign labour employment in Jordan, the government said that the country suffered from a shortage in the local labour force in the last five years which prompted the government to import foreign workers. In the first five months of 1981 the government issued work permits for 47,000 foreign workers compared with 35,000 in the same period of last year, the government said.

UAE to represent Libya in U.S.

ABU DHABI, Aug. 24 (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) announced today it would represent Libyan interests in the United States, just a few days after Libya and U.S. planes clashed over the Southern Mediterranean.

The United States, whose navy shot down two Libyan planes last Wednesday, expelled the staff of the Libyan people's bureau (embassy) in Washington in May, alleging that Libya was an agent of international terrorism.

Today's announcement came as kilometres east of Abu Dhabi. Today he drove straight from the oasis to Abu Dhabi airport in a motorcade which included an army ambulance and open jeeps carrying heavy machine guns.

Col. Qadhafi arrived in Abu Dhabi from Addis Ababa and Aden, where he signed a treaty with Ethiopia and South Yemen setting up an alliance to challenge the growing U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf region.

Sheikh Zaid has repeatedly criticised the buildup of foreign military forces around the Gulf and has said Gulf states do not need the U.S. or anybody else to defend them.

He has also declared that Israel is a far bigger threat to the oil-producing Gulf than the Soviet Union.

The real purpose of Col. Qadhafi's sudden visit to the UAE remained obscure, although today's announcement indicated closer cooperation between the UAE and Libya than had been made public.

Qadhafi in Damascus DAMASCUS, Aug. 24 (A.P.) — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi arrived in Syria today after shaping plans with Gulf leaders for a summit on the South Lebanon crisis and "U.S. aggression," a Libyan official said.

Col. Qadhafi was greeted at Damascus International Airport by Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and top officials. Members of the diplomatic corps also turned out for the arrival of the Libyan leader.

And in Stockholm, Swedish riot police stormed the residence of Iran's ambassador to Sweden today and freed him from a group of 30 opponents of Ayatollah Khomeini who had taken him hostage.

Ambassador Abdul Rahim Gavahi, his wife and a third Iranian national were freed unharmed in the police action. No-one was reported hurt.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Sadat calls for Qadhafi's execution

CAIRO, Aug. 24 (R) — Egypt's President Anwar Sadat called today for the execution of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi if he was found to blame for last week's Libyan-U.S. air battle over the Mediterranean. In an interview with the weekly Mayo, newspaper of his ruling National Democratic Party (NDP), Mr. Sadat said: "I think the Libyan people should hold him (Qadhafi) to account. If he ordered his planes to shoot at the American jets, then he deserves to be executed for this mad action."

Arab parliamentarians condemn U.S.

DAMASCUS, Aug. 24 (R) — Arab politicians cabled the U.S. Senate and Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi today to condemn the shooting down by American planes of two Libyan jet fighters over the Mediterranean last week. The Arab Parliamentary Union Council said it denounced the American "aerial aggression," "failure to respect international laws" and "enmity towards the Arab nations."

Palestinian mayor rejects autonomy talks

TEL AVIV, Aug. 24 (R) — A Palestinian mayor in the Israeli-occupied West Bank has told Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon that the residents there reject an Israeli plan for self-rule. Mr. Hilmi Hanoun, the mayor of Tulkarem, told Israel Radio today that he met Mr. Sharon in Tel Aviv last Thursday. "I told him we are against the autonomy plan in principle so there is no point in discussing its details," he said. He added that he also informed him that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was the only body empowered to represent the Palestinians.

Kuwaiti refinery still ablaze

KUWAIT, Aug. 24 (R) — Firemen today fought to control an oil tank blaze that has closed one of Kuwait's three refineries, a government spokesman said. But the spokesman added that prospects for extinguishing the fire at the Shu'aybah refinery would not become clear until tomorrow. One person has been killed in the blaze which started on Thursday. Three oil tanks were initially affected but the fire in two of them has been brought under control. Kuwaiti officials said yesterday the government had set up a committee to investigate the cause of the fire at the state-owned Kuwait National Petroleum Company refinery. Shu'aybah refinery, with a capacity of 200,000 barrels per day, is one of three in Kuwait.

Anti-Khomeinists protest in Sweden

And in Stockholm, Swedish riot police stormed the residence of Iran's ambassador to Sweden today and freed him from a group of 30 opponents of Ayatollah Khomeini who had taken him hostage. Ambassador Abdul Rahim Gavahi, his wife and a third Iranian national were freed unharmed in the police action. No-one was reported hurt.

Police arrested the group of 34 young Iranians — students who said they belonged to two Marxist-Leninist organisations. A spokesman for the group said the action was "in protest against all the crimes of the Khomeini regime." The students called for an end to what they called the execution and torture of political prisoners in Iran.

مكتبة الأمل

Aug. 24 — The children from countries of kilometres apart, as the Atlantic Ocean and as the Arabian Gulf. Their accents varied from socialist republic to They themselves varied in looks. There were eyes and tanned skin; were dark skin and "Af- let they all got together — "as if we have lived ll our lives," as one of t.

re the 33 boys and girls, ve ages of 11 to 14, who nine Arab countries to n at the invitation of ty Queen Noor. They and have been accom- roughout their week- ending Tuesday, by 10 children. den party at Al Hum- last Thursday the Jor- asked Queen Noor tim of the programme eply was to spread her direction of the noisy ho were her guests, ing and some dancing ntaneous clapping and he others. "It expresses you see all those chil- er. Just watching their ough," she said, con- there was no need for ion.

vent on to recall that ight of the idea at the cent Arab summit con- l thought, why not a orts for young people, their understanding of 'orld as individuals at a they're looking for- future?"

oor said she chose this because they are both youth. They have the if the young and the of grownups." n why this programme "Common Arab - had music for its ear, she said: "Music u element of heritage, real exchange of cul- ing that it is one of the ific and immediate communication. vor believes that this will mean much for en when they become or the Arab Nation as ook at these children, no barriers between said. year-old Jordanian souh Dahabreh, con- "I made friends he said. "We could

Proving the unity of the Arab heritage

easily, wander into any of the vis- itors' rooms at the hotel and talk endlessly."

Immediate closeness

Asked if it was the common lan- guage that brought them together, Masoun insisted: "It was much more than that. There is an immediate feeling of closeness which I cannot explain." As she

spoke her eyes were wandered in the direction of the other children, gathered in the back of the bus taking them to Umm Qais and engaged in yet another singing session — as if she was searching for a more eloquent answer there. Problems of idiom and dialect were no barrier. The children reverted to classical Arabic to express themselves — as the Tunisian supervisor, Mrs. Fathieh

The just-ended visit to Jordan of 33 children from countries all over the Arab World was an unforgettable experience that

brought their hearts and minds together along with those of their hosts, Suzanne Zu'mut-Black writes



Queen Noor with one of her young guests at the Hammar Palace party

Abu Othman, remarked amusedly watching her group of children use the classical tongue for the first time in a real-life situation. As at a real political summit, interaction and progress were made more during the unscheduled activities rather than during the planned items. A visit to Petra was terribly exciting to all, and every child asked agreed that it was the highlight of the programme. But perhaps the greatest fun the children had was the singing, dancing and horseplay they engaged in on buses, at the hotel or in any available gathering space.

The children's eyes lit up when asked about their first evening out together, at the Haya Arts Centre in Amman. There the entire staff of the centre spared no effort to get the children to participate in games and charades which developed a spontaneity of their own — a spontaneity which stayed with them throughout the trip, culminating in the children mingling freely and easily.

This feeling was constantly maintained and enhanced by the supervisors from the host and guest countries alike, who tried everything in their power to be ready with the right information, the right advice or the right joke. They seemed to enjoy every minute of it, and to be getting as much out of the experience as the kids.

"The visit brings Arab thought closer together. There is tremendous intimacy now among us

from talking and sharing experi- ences," as the Iraqi supervisor, Miss Nidal Mohammad Sa' id, put it. "On our return we are going to write reports to the officials, and we will recommend a similar programme in Iraq."

For their part, the junior Iraqi delegation spared no time to explain their country's cause to the other children. All four of them were in uniform constantly (although sometimes with the "I love Jordan" T-shirt showing underneath). "It is because our country is at war," explained 12-year-old Amal, who had two red ribbons in her hair, peeking out from under her uniform cap. "Everybody asks about the war and I try to explain to them," said Muhannad, 13 years old. "I also learned a lot about the history of Jordan."

Feeling Arab unity

The 13-year-old Nahla from Oman summed up her experience thus: "It has been very useful. Besides getting to know the geog- raphy, culture and social life of Jordan I also had the chance to meet children from so many Arab countries, and I intend to keep in touch."

"During our rest at the camp in Ajloun I had a chance to have a long talk with a Sudanese boy, and he gave me a clear picture of his country from so many sides. This visit has made me feel the pres- ence of an Arab unity and soli- darity."

One visit that seemed to take the guests, both children and adults, by surprise was the one to the front lines at a spot over- looking the occupied Golan Heights and the Jordan Valley. The reaction was mainly one of disbelief at the proximity of the occupying forces, and the richness and strategic importance of the areas occupied. "Where is all the Arab revolutionary talk we are

always listening to?" asked an angry 12-year-old Algerian vis- itor.

The responsible army officer had to spend a longer time with the visitors than he had antici- pated, answering their detailed inquiries on the military situation and historical events.

One of the Jordanian super- visors who continually accom- panied the group was Mr. Akram

Masarweh, assistant director gen- eral of the Youth and Sport Organisation and the general coordinator of the programme. Mr. Masarweh told the Jordan Times, he believed that the pro- gramme was a success, if only for the discoveries made by the chil- dren, as at the Folklore Museum. Many of the children found clothes, cooking utensils and weapons there identical to those used in their own countries, espe- cially in southern Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

Proven heritage

Mr. Masarweh also noted that, in music, "we discovered that we share the same folk songs with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, specifi- cally the *hayana*, where the words are sometimes exactly the same, maybe with a slight varia- tion in the music."

"We always talk of Arab thought and Arab generations," he said. "Here we had a chance to prove that we do have a common Arab heritage."

The two general supervisors of the programme, Mrs. Hiam Faraj and Mr. Waqqas Tal, were con- stantly on the go, taking care of all the arrangements, the children and the guest supervisors. Mrs. Faraj taught the children a number of local and national songs, to remain as long-lasting souvenirs.

"It's a big responsibility for the organisers who have taken part," Queen Noor commented. "They are to be commended. It is not an easy job to take on the respon- sibility for other people's chil- dren."

The entire visit was planned at the Queen's office, where Direc- tor Haitham Qussouh had been constantly busy chairing meetings of the preparatory committee. During the visit, Mr. Qussouh was always in touch, making sure that everything was going smoothly.

On his hopes that the pro- gramme would expand and other Arab countries would follow suit, he said: "Imagine how effective it would be if something like 1,000 Arab children were involved in annual programmes like this one in several Arab countries."

As the week drew to a close, the children and their supervisors returned to their own countries — to Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria and Sudan in North Africa; to Bahrain, Kuwait and Oman in the Gulf and, with shorter trips, to Iraq and Saudi Arabia, hoping they will all meet again.



ter and horseplay were perhaps the most memorable aspects of the week



A young Arab visitor surveys the occupied territories with fascination



noon at the Haya Arts Centre at night...



...as participants act out a charade (Staff photos by Suzanne Zu'mut-Black)

"ADC regards the toying with Palestinians by ABC as but the most recent illustration of the deep and multi-layered anti-Arab bias that prevails at ABC-TV."

American-Arab committee protests biased ABC-TV news programmes

THE AMERICAN-ARAB Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) has announced a national campaign to protest ABC-TV's anti-Arab bias, which has been manifested in both news reporting and feature programmes.

This campaign has been prompted by a number of recent ABC-TV news productions that displayed a clear anti-Arab bias. On Aug. 6, 1981, ABC-TV's 20/20 aired a special segment entitled "If You Were the President" - a staged study in crisis management in the White House. The "crisis" to be managed is a fictitious Palestinian hijacking of an oil tanker in New York Harbour. The Palestinians threaten to blow up the tanker unless the U.S. supports the creation of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and gives the state \$1 billion.

ADC regards this toying with Palestinians by ABC as but the most recent illustration of the deep and multi-layered anti-Arab bias that prevails at ABC-TV. ADC notes that this is not the first such ABC-TV anti-Arab broadcast. On July 19th on the Nightline show, reporter Bill Seamans presented a patently false and distorted chronology of events of the present Israeli-Palestinian conflict. ADC protested this to the National News Council (see full text of the letter below) calling for an immediate investigation of Seamans' report on the programme.

ADC has also protested to the Federal Communications Commission an earlier 20/20 programme, "The Unholy War."

ADC Director James Zogby said: "While ABC-TV did present a seven-minute segment of ADC's concerns in its Viewpoint Programme of July 24, 1981, the network's insults to Arab-Americans continue. ABC-TV news is the most biased of the networks. It regularly utilises racist stereotyping and displays great lack of sensitivity to Arab viewpoints and concerns in reporting the news."

Zogby's letter
Following is the full text of the letter which Dr. Zogby sent to the Chairman of the National News Council Norman Isaacs:

Dear Mr. Isaacs:
The July 22, 1981 ABC-TV's Nightline programme (11:30 p.m. EDT) included a report on the most recent cycle of violence in the Middle East that was so flagrantly erroneous and so contradictory of established facts about the chronology of that violence that we are making an urgent request for a National News Council investigation into the programme.

By isolating Egypt from the rest of the Arab World, the U.S. has perhaps achieved a limited tactical success. Yet, the U.S. should realise that the rest of the Arab countries, including Jordan, will continue to reject and confront the Camp David agreements out of their firm conviction that the Palestine problem and the rights of the Palestinian people constitute the core of the whole Middle East conflict. Therefore, any attempt to overlook this fact in the search for a solution can never succeed.

AL DUSTOUR: By contemplating the situation resulting from the current Arab-Israeli conflict, we realise that the Zionist enemies is nowadays trying to consolidate and perpetuate their aggression by substituting their war-like manner with peace-seeming talk with the inhabitants of the West Bank. The only peace formula which we expect to come from Israel is one which will guarantee total Arab capitulation, surrender and subjugation to Zionist will and oppression. Israel's incessant illegal acts and violations in the occupied Arab territories since the 1967 occupation bear witness to that.

However, and despite this Zionist attitude we see no effective Arab response. All that the Zionist actions could draw from the Arab nation was a mere short-lived sudden spasmodic reaction to the pain. The recently announced Arab peace plans are of no more value since they are not backed by actual mobilisation of Arab potentials. Therefore, Arab leaders are now called on to conduct high level consultations, and to exchange views and studies prior to convening their proposed summit which we think is bound to prove fruitless unless the Palestine cause, and ways to restore Arab rights, serve as its major theme.

After Begin was reelected on June 30, having made a campaign promise to stop the rockets from falling on northern Israel, the PLO launched its new offensive and hit all along the border area, from Nahariya on the Mediterranean to the towns of Kerat Shemoun and Litla on the east. It was a fearsome barrage. Salvoes of 40 rockets at a time rained down without warning, and the heavy artillery shells crumpled in and spraying razor-sharp shrapnel everywhere, killing five persons.

Northern Israel was forced into the bomb shelters. Life came to a standstill. Most business shut down, tourism destroyed. Many left the area. This fact gave the PLO a victory it had never tasted. The Israelis answered back with heavier and heavier air strikes, which did not stop the PLO rockets. So, said Begin, they had to bomb PLO headquarters in downtown Beirut. Begin said the PLO would no longer be able to hide its deadly military headquarters behind civilian skirts. One Israeli official said wherever the snake's head, we will cut it off. We ask where Mr. Seamans got the information for his emotionally-worded account, which served to justify the Israeli bombing of civilians in Beirut. We bring to your attention the fact that Mr. Seamans completely reversed the correct sequence of events leading up to the Beirut bombing. As early as July 19, three days before his report on Nightline, the New York Times reported:

The last cycle of attacks and counterattacks, which continued yesterday with new Palestinian rocket attacks on Israel that wounded six people, began with Israeli pre-emptive strikes on southern Lebanon 10 days ago. The raids ended a five-week lull during the Israeli election campaign and post-election negotiations. On July 24, the Times published a "Mid-east Chronology Before the Raid on Beirut," which clearly explained the sequence of violence. On July 20 the Christian Science Monitor noted in an editorial:

It should not be overlooked that the recent Palestinian rocket attacks on Israeli towns (resulting in only a few casualties) began after Israel launched these so-called preemptive strikes into Lebanon. What is more, former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin made the following statement, which was printed in the Israeli newspaper Yediot Aharonot: It is important to remember that in the past few months, the terrorist organisations have not initiated any bombings of Israeli villages other than in response to activities that were initiated by the Israeli defence forces. We are incredulous that a Middle East-based correspondent for a major television network could be so thoroughly misinformed, so completely out of touch with the facts of the story he reports. While we are not in a position to attribute motives to Mr. Seamans or to ABC his report flies so directly in the face of the readily available

facts as to be inexcusable. When such a report comes at a critical time of debate within the United States about the Middle East conflict, we suggest that Mr. Seamans' infidelity to the facts raises serious questions that demand answers: It is also important to note that the film footage of Israeli civilian casualties that accompanied Mr. Seamans' account of the PLO attacks (falsely identifies as preceding the Israeli raid on Beirut) were actually scenes of attacks that followed the Israeli bombing of Beirut. I want to stress that I view the Nightline reporting as a matter of utmost gravity and concern. I look forward to your response.

Dr. James J. Zogby

POLITICAL HORIZON

U.S. foreign policy: A brief background

By Dr. Kamel S. Abu Jaber

THE U.S. emerged from the World War I to a disillusioned reality that she had not saved the world for democracy. Disinterest in foreign politics was soon replaced by an isolationist attitude. The separation of the continent-nation from powerful neighbours by the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans helped strengthen the isolationism in foreign politics. It took the rise of Hitler in Europe and the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour in the Pacific and the shrewd manoeuvring of President F.D. Roosevelt to jolt the U.S. into the realisation that it has to be "entangled" with foreign powers.

Western allies. Secondly, and of major importance was the realisation that America, while once an island, could not remain as such at all, and that, like it or not, it had a major role to play on the international scene. Thirdly, was the spectre of an aggressive Soviet Union who had succeeded in defeating the Nazis, in addition to consolidating a large bloc of friendly and allied East European nations. Since then, the "Eastern bloc", with or without an iron curtain, has been the major worry of American and Western politicians, statesmen and strategists.

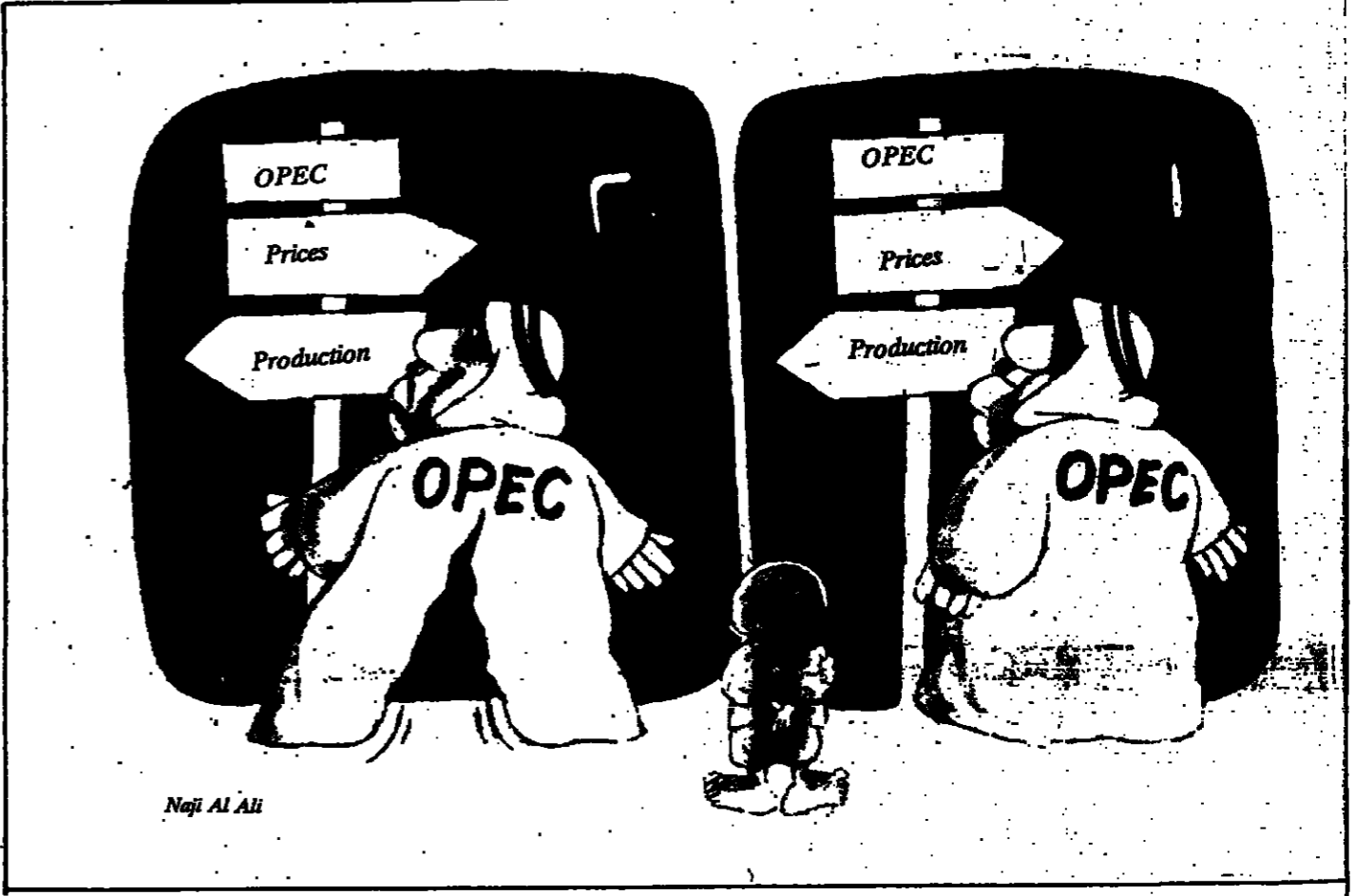
Unfortunately for the medium size and smaller powers, the U.S. continues to view most of its actions and activities against the background of this Eastern "threat". A fourth factor which is difficult to measure but which no doubt played a role in ending any isolationist sentiment in the U.S. was the rise of Zionist influence in that country. Following the World War II

times self-righteous. The "average" American always thinks his country is doing what it is doing in response to some moral commitment or cause. The politician responds to pressure, and men of vision have not been in abundance. Almost always, its foreign policy is influenced by fear of the threat from outside - either to itself or to its allies. And because of the frequent changes in top level leadership, there is always an element of uncertainty - often camouflaged with aggressive statements or behaviour. The internal politics and mechanisms within the U.S. itself add further uncertainty and contradictions, so much so that it is often difficult to penetrate the fog to observe what is behind. Only one element has been clear or almost always clear and that is: its early and continued support to Israel. For that there are reasons which will be discussed subsequently.

Several factors accounted for the complete reversal following the termination of the World War II - when the U.S. assumed the leadership of the West. Among these factors were the near destruction of both Japan and Germany and the nearly complete exhaustion of France, Britain and other

the center of gravity of Zionist ideology and activities shifted from Europe to the U.S. Having just emerged from the Nazi holocaust, the Zionists began to forge an organisation that helped establish, and later sustain, the continued existence of the state of Israel. Zionist Jewish intellectuals, propagandists, women's leagues, newspapers, magazines, theatrical performances, etc., paved the way, as they still do, for the continued involvement of the U.S. in world affairs. Surely the U.S. would have found itself in such a position even when no such groups existed, but just as surely, these groups did help in ending the last vestiges of isolationist sentiment.

Thus it was that the U.S. on the periphery of world politics in the 1940s, which found itself in the centre of the arena. Lacking the background or experience, its actions have been known, at times, to be confused, often contradictory and sometimes domineering and aggressive, while at other



Short honeymoon for Ireland

Less than two months after the election which gave him a tenuous hold on power, Irish Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald is in deep political trouble, as a special correspondent reports.

DUBLIN: governments are traditionally supposed to have a honeymoon period, usually about 100 days. Dr. Garret FitzGerald, the new Irish premier, could be forgiven for wondering what happened to his. By any generous estimate, it lasted less than a month. It is just over six weeks since Dr. FitzGerald came to power at the head of a coalition between his own Fine Gael party and the Labour party, with a two-seat majority over the opposition Fianna Fail Party and relying on the uncertain votes of independents for a working majority.

Today the new prime minister faces the worst crisis in Anglo-Irish relations since 13 people were shot by British soldiers in Londonderry on Bloody Sunday nine years ago, an economic crisis whose dimensions the electorate seems unwilling to face and troubles within his own party because of his choice of cabinet ministers. The only relief is that the Dail (the Irish parliament) is in recess until October, at least allowing Dr. FitzGerald to get on with the business of government away from the hilly-burly of endless knife-edge votes. That edge could become all the sharper with the death in the Maze Prison of Mr. Kieran Doherty, the H-Block hunger striker who was elected to represent the border constituency of Cavan-Monaghan last June. Another prisoner, Mr. Paddy Agnew, was elected to a seat in nearby Louth. He is not on

hunger-strike but could resign his seat if the H-Block campaign, or the IRA, thought it in their interests for him to do so. While the Irish government has all too practical a reason for wanting to see the hunger-strikes ended, however, it would be unfair to suggest that parliamentary considerations are the major force behind Dublin's earnest desire for a settlement. Six months ago, the idea that an Irish government would issue expressions of sympathy on the deaths of known IRA men would have been unthinkable. But that is what Dublin ministers now feel they have to do with each hunger-strike death, although many are uncomfortably aware of the polarising effect on Unionist opinion. He cannot adopt the classic strategy of democratic governments faced with a tiny majority - a few months of popular government followed by a dash to the country for a more effective mandate. The state of the economy - especially the state of the government's own finances - have already forced him to bring in an emergency budget within weeks of taking office. Faced with a government deficit which, according to Dr. FitzGerald, could have reached £1.9 billion (\$2.7 billion) if left unchecked, his government has introduced a range of taxes which will add 2 per cent to the cost of living this year, lifting the rate of inflation for the year to over 20 per cent. More than £200 million (\$240 million) was lopped off government spending and a freeze was declared on public sector employment. All this, combined with a series of increases in employee contributions and an end to subsidies on mortgages, electricity charges and transport fares will, by some estimates, cost the average Irish family about £11,000 a year. As yet, there are few signs of the same average family recognises the need for such measures even though they will reduce the opening deficit for next year, £1.1 billion. More of the same is expected in next January's budget. As if all this were not enough there are many who argue that if FitzGerald has made additional trouble for himself with the selection of his cabinet. His first Minister-designate - Prof. J. J. Doole - did not stand in the general election. His agricultural minister and a minister of state were appointed on their first day as MPs. The premier may think that he has simply picked the "talent available" - but there is a strong tradition in Irish politics that portfolios should be an account of geography and electoral success. There are few observers in Dublin who now fancy coalition chances if it were to be followed by an early election. But the chances of avoiding one are perhaps not slim as might be assumed. The worst scenario, from a government's point of view, would be by-elections in both Cavan-Monaghan and Louth of stitencies and wins for Fianna Fail in both. The government still thought to have an outside chance in Cavan-Monaghan however, and Mr. Agnew may not give up his seat in Louth. If Fianna Fail captured both seats moreover, the coalition would be automatically doomed. It could still carry on with the support of independent MPs who are not forably aware that, in the event of another election, they would probably be swept away. The brightest outlook for government would be a settlement of the hunger-strike for which could take some credit. It could little comfort to Irish nationalists that the power to reach such a settlement still rests more in Londonderry than in Dublin.

It is this latter possibility which

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'Y: A statement by Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh published in the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Siyassa yesterday can serve as a reminder to all parties concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict in general and the U.S. in particular. It stresses the fact that Jordan's stand towards any nation is determined by that nation's attitude and by its support for or hostility towards the Palestinian just cause and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

This policy applies as well to the United States, no matter how powerful that nation is and whatever influence it might have on the countries of the Middle East. Proceeding from this firm concept, one can understand Jordan's stance vis-a-vis the Camp David agreements, and can subsequently understand the real cause for Jordan's differences with the U.S. which engineered those agreements.

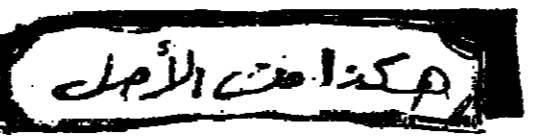
Jordan realised from the start that the Camp David agreements deny the Palestinian people their legitimate right, and are designed to perpetuate Israel's occupation of Arab land. These agreements do not constitute a Middle East peace formula but rather an aggressive political strategy intended to undermine genuine principles for peace and security in order to subdue the region to American - Israeli domination.

By isolating Egypt from the rest of the Arab World, the U.S. has perhaps achieved a limited tactical success. Yet, the U.S. should realise that the rest of the Arab countries, including Jordan, will continue to reject and confront the Camp David agreements out of their firm conviction that the Palestine problem and the rights of the Palestinian people constitute the core of the whole Middle East conflict. Therefore, any attempt to overlook this fact in the search for a solution can never succeed.

AL DUSTOUR: By contemplating the situation resulting from the current Arab-Israeli conflict, we realise that the Zionist enemies is nowadays trying to consolidate and perpetuate their aggression by substituting their war-like manner with peace-seeming talk with the inhabitants of the West Bank. The only peace formula which we expect to come from Israel is one which will guarantee total Arab capitulation, surrender and subjugation to Zionist will and oppression. Israel's incessant illegal acts and violations in the occupied Arab territories since the 1967 occupation bear witness to that.

However, and despite this Zionist attitude we see no effective Arab response. All that the Zionist actions could draw from the Arab nation was a mere short-lived sudden spasmodic reaction to the pain. The recently announced Arab peace plans are of no more value since they are not backed by actual mobilisation of Arab potentials. Therefore, Arab leaders are now called on to conduct high level consultations, and to exchange views and studies prior to convening their proposed summit which we think is bound to prove fruitless unless the Palestine cause, and ways to restore Arab rights, serve as its major theme.

After Begin was reelected on June 30, having made a campaign promise to stop the rockets from falling on northern Israel, the PLO launched its new offensive and hit all along the border area, from Nahariya on the Mediterranean to the towns of Kerat Shemoun and Litla on the east. It was a fearsome barrage. Salvoes of 40 rockets at a time rained down without warning, and the heavy artillery shells crumpled in and spraying razor-sharp shrapnel everywhere, killing five persons.



Back to Jordan to hunt for job, wife

By Mohammad Ayish
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Arab world's drain may turn out to be a boon for the new trend of foreigners of Arab descent returning to their home countries.

Twenty-six year old George Haddad, an American of Arab origin is one of many parents (originally from Lebanon) who came to the Middle East in 1975 and visited Lebanon in 1975 and visited Lebanon in 1975. Mr. Haddad said he was advised to go to Jordan but I had no idea what the job would be like, he added. A year later, Bishara came to Jordan and began hunting for a job at more importantly, a wife. Months later, he managed to find one. I am being trained now to be a controller at an Sheraton Palace Hotel, he has no idea where will I be

working in the future in the Arab World," Bishara, who has a B.S. degree in business administration told the Jordan Times.

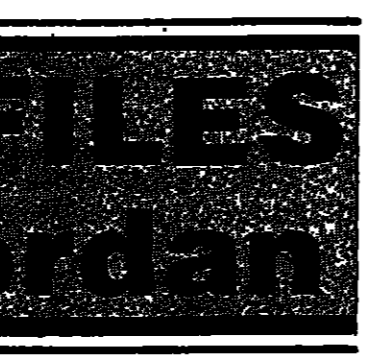
However, he seems to be satisfied with his job here and he is apparently very pleased with his engagement to an Arab girl.



"It was at the Al-Hussein Sports City that I came to meet Bishara who, I was told, admired me and asked his friends to ask for my hand," said Aman Haddadin, Bishara's fiancée. She added that her parents showed no sign of

opposition to the idea of a mixed marriage, as her brother is married to an American.

After staying in Jordan for one year, Bishara seems to be increasingly adapting to a different social and cultural environment here. Furthermore, he



has also come to realize the significance of the Arab human and natural potential that can be used to promote the Arab image in the United States.

"The prevailing image of the Arabs in America is of a backward people, living in tents and riding camels, wearing their pajamas," he noted.

In the United States, however, Bishara's father, George Haddad, is constantly working to improve the Arab image, according to a former Jordanian student who knew Mr. Haddad in his hometown of Duluth, Minn. Azzam Abu Azzam, who attended university in Minnesota, said Mr. Haddad's home was always open to all Arabs: students, merchants or visitors.

But Mr. Haddad's efforts to

improve the Arab image are not made at his house, but in the ski resort of Winter Park, Colorado, where he dons Arab robes during ski competitions out of pride of the Arab culture, according to Mr. Abu Azzam.

"The idea started seven years ago" and my father had done the skiing in Arab outfits every year since then," Bishara said.

Among the prominent ski events the 57-year old Arab-Minnesotan took part in, was the Pro-Am celebrity event to raise money for handicapped children. Mr. Haddad was also asked to ski in his Arab garb at the Telemark ski area in Cable, Wisconsin, and at Sun Valley, Idaho.

"Unlike Mr. Abu Azzam's and Bishara's perception of Mr. Haddad's image in his Arabian dress, the American press viewed the matter in a different way. The Minneapolis Star wrote: "In Duluth, George Haddad is a mild mannered shoe store owner. But when he crosses the Colorado state line, he becomes Sheikh Salim Haddad of Lebanon and a resort hero. His claim to fame is pulling off one of the slickest bluffs of 1977 when he posed as a Lebanese Sheikh in Winter Park, Colo., for a celebrity ski tournament last January."

"This is a clear example of the distortion the American media use to degrade the Arabs," Bishara said. "They never tried to understand that what he did was to promote the Arab image of which he was proud." Bishara also went on to say that what the American press cared about was to view the

matter with mockery without regard to the others' feeling of pride and cultural dignity.

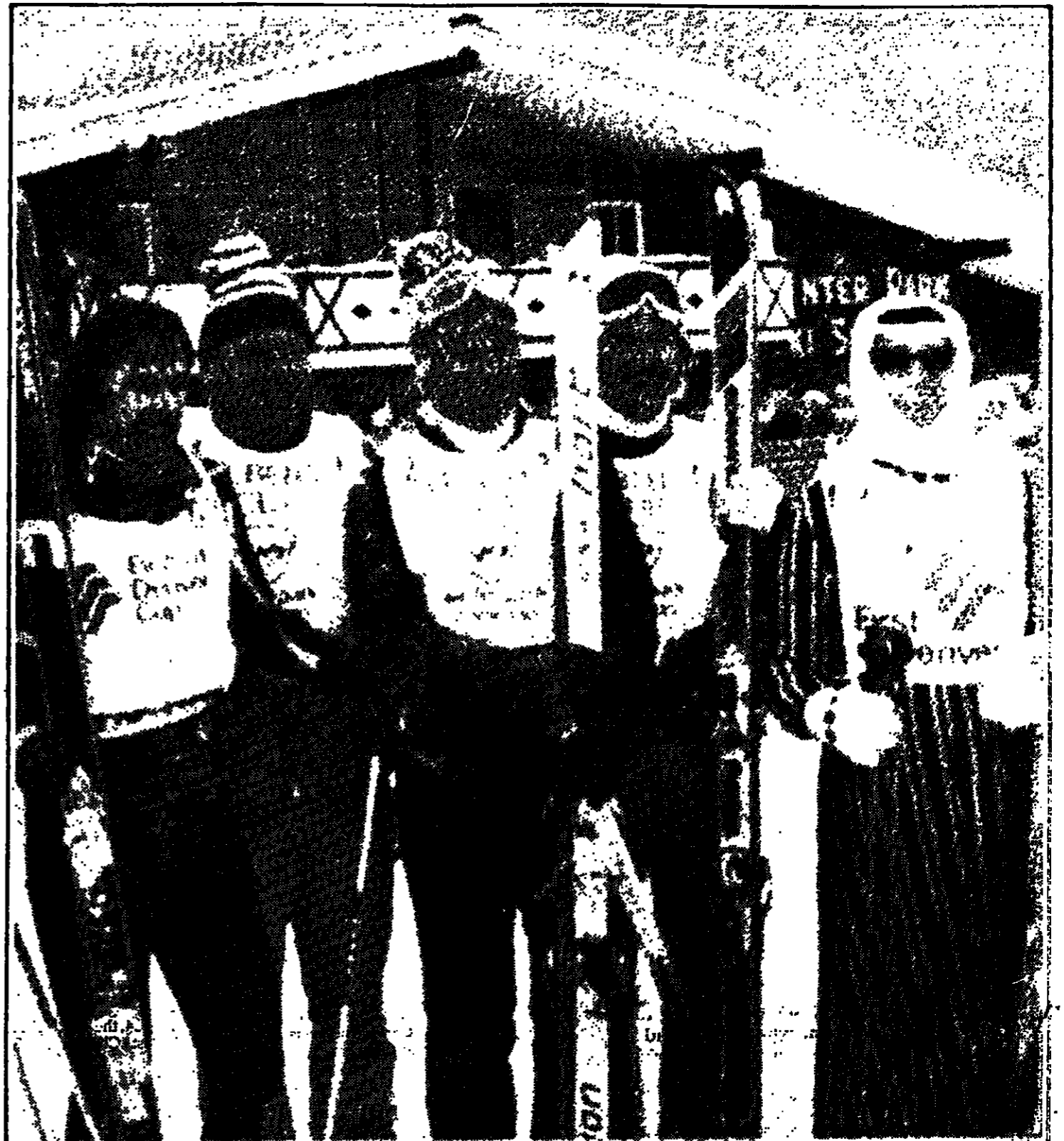
Mr. Haddad was born in the United States to Arab parents, but

he was unable to learn Arabic because his mother died when he was young.

Mr. Abu Azzam said Mr. Haddad's house in Duluth has become

a center of attraction for all Arabs in Minnesota. "He used to give all kinds of financial and legal assistance to any Arabs who needed it," Mr. Abu Azzam said.

"All what my dad is trying to do is not only to improve the Arab image in the United States, but to tell the Arabs to be proud of their culture and origin," Bishara said.



Efforts by Mr. George Haddad (extreme right) to improve the Arab image in the United States are made in ski resorts where he dons Arab robes during skiing competitions.



Bishara Haddad and his fiancée Aman Haddadin.



'Sheikh Salim' Haddad, the resort hero.

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WORLD

Firyubin in Islamabad as Kabul appeals for talks

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 24 (R) — Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firyubin arrived in Islamabad today for discussions expected to include Afghanistan, which has again appealed to Pakistan and Iran to join it in direct talks.

Mr. Firyubin's visit is the first by a Soviet official since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, 20 months ago. Pakistan's Foreign Ministry says the trip is routine for discussions about the agenda at next month's session of the United Nations General Assembly and bilateral relations including Afghanistan.

But it takes place at a time of increased international efforts to work out a political settlement in Afghanistan. Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost today renewed appeals to Pakistan and Iran to agree to direct talks with the Kabul government.

Salvation Army quits WCC on S. Africa issue

FRANKFURT, Aug. 24 (R) — The Salvation Army quit the World Council of Churches (WCC) today because of the ecumenical group's controversial aid for armed liberation movements, the West German Evangelical News Service (EPD) reported.

EPD said the Salvation Army, a worldwide Protestant group with some two million members in more than 80 countries, announced its decision to walk out at a WCC central committee meeting in Dresden, East Germany. The WCC, which groups almost 300 churches, began its first meeting in an Eastern European communist state for 25 years in Dresden last week, defending its aid to guerrilla movements fighting against white minority rule in South Africa.

Malaria takes heavy toll in Khmer Rouge territory

By Catherine Campbell

CHAMCAR CHEK, Kampuchea, Aug. 24 (R) — The youngest patient in this village's bamboo hospital was two days old and had malaria. The baby was lying on a row of woven platform beds beside his mother, also a victim of the disease which the village's only physician said had struck 70 per cent of the area's inhabitants since the rainy season began two months ago.

A doctor and three nurses from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) visit the hospital daily but do not go out into the village.

"The problem is that people will not go to the hospital until they are very sick," Sok Map said. "Then they go back to work before they are fully recovered and the malaria comes back." Last year, when a severe malaria epidemic hit the villages, aid agencies provided mosquito nets and sprayed houses with mosquito-killing chemicals, but the spraying has not been resumed this rainy season.

aid for armed liberation movements, the West German Evangelical News Service (EPD) reported. EPD said the Salvation Army, a worldwide Protestant group with some two million members in more than 80 countries, announced its decision to walk out at a WCC central committee meeting in Dresden, East Germany.

The village's civilian home defence force fought back Aradji said, adding he managed to escape aboard a boat to a nearby island. Asked about the attackers' possible motive, Aradji said it could have been an old grudge between the rebel band's leader and the village's militia chief, a former rebel who surrendered sometime ago to the government.

NATO, EEC main issues of Greek election in Oct.

ATHENS, Aug. 24 (R) — General elections for a new Greek parliament will be held on Oct. 18, one month before the four-year term of the present house expires, an official announcement said today.

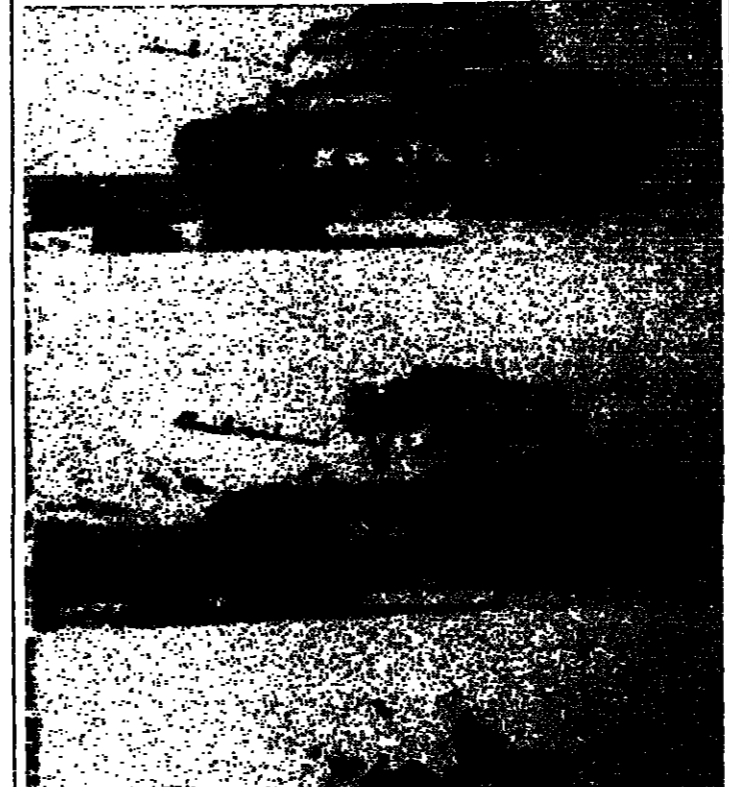
with the United States. Two top officials of the Reagan administration arrive in Pakistan later this week. They are Mrs. Jeane Kirkpatrick, ambassador to the United Nations, and U.S. Aid administrator Peter McPherson who is responsible to the president for all American economic assistance.

Moro rebels allegedly hit fishing village

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Philippines, Aug. 24 (A.P.) — Two wounded Muslim fishermen rushed into a hospital here today and told authorities they were survivors of a raid by Muslim rebels on their village during which all of their relatives were killed.

Sulu is a known stronghold of the Moro National Liberation Front which has been fighting for self rule in the southern Philippines for almost nine years. One of the fishermen called Aradji, who had gunshot wounds on both legs, told reporters a group of men he claimed were MNLF rebels showed up in the village 7 a.m. yesterday and began firing indiscriminately at the houses.

Copperhead missile on target



A Copperhead guided missile projectile—of the type which is to go into service with United States forces later this year—hits and M47 tanks target during tests at White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico. The 155-mm Copperhead homes in on laser energy bounced off the target by a laser designator. (A.P. Wirephoto)

Another Irish guerrilla joins Maze hunger strike

BELFAST, Aug. 24 (R) — A jailed Irish guerrilla today joined the hunger strike which has already claimed 10 lives and provoked waves of violence in Northern Ireland. Officials said Bernard Fox, 30, serving a 12-year jail sentence for possessing explosives and bombing a hotel, began fasting in his cell this morning and brought to six the number of hunger strikers pledged to starve themselves to death.

Organisers of the hunger strike said he replaced Patrick Quinn, one of three jailed guerrillas who have abandoned the fast because of a sudden deterioration of their health. Ten other prisoners in Belfast's Maze prison have starved themselves to death in a campaign to press demands for freedom of association and the right to wear their own clothes and to refuse prison work.

Typhoon Thad hits Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 24 (R) — Wide areas of Japan remained flooded today more than 24 hours after typhoon Thad cut across the country's industrial heartland, killing at least 24 people. Police said 19 people were missing. Some farming communities and small towns were cut off by floods and debris blocking roads and railway lines hampered relief workers.

Although villagers sleep under mosquito nets they cannot avoid being in the early evening, Sok Map said. He would like more drugs — quinine and chloroquine for treatment, other pills for prevention — to distribute to villagers in their homes, but an ICRC doctor said that drugs were given only to people coming to the hospital.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Atrocity reported in Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY, Aug. 24 (R) — Fifteen men, women and children were forced to dig their own mass grave before being shot dead by unidentified gunmen in the latest atrocity of Guatemala's undeclared civil war, according to survivors.

China's feud with the Holy See

PEKING, Aug. 24 (R) — China will not consider establishing relations with the Vatican while the Holy See maintains diplomatic links with Taiwan, an official Chinese magazine said today.

World War II spy dies at 69

OPIO, France, Aug. 24 (R) — Dusko Popov, a World War II spy thought to have been the model for Ian Fleming's fictional secret agent James Bond, has died at the age of 69, his family said yesterday.

Sony unveils revolutionary camera

TOKYO, Aug. 24 (R) — A revolutionary camera which uses an electro-magnetic system instead of conventional film was unveiled today by the Sony Company.

Canton to launch pro-abortion campaign

PEKING, Aug. 24 (R) — The southern city of Canton will launch a birth control campaign next month aiming to persuade women pregnant with their second child to have abortions.

Dalaman -- boon to Turkey's tourist industry

By David Storey

DALAMAN, Turkey — Dalaman tourist airport now consists of a vast runway and two warehouses surrounded by a building site.

But for Turkey's tourism planners there is more than meets the eye in this oven-hot stretch of flat land in Turkey's southwestern coastal strip. Foy Dalaman is the key in a plan to introduce mass tourism to one of the finest and least developed areas bordering the Mediterranean.

The two coastal resorts are about 160 kilometres apart but they are in fact separated by hundreds of kilometres of sheltered bays and promontories. The area is one of the jewels of the Tourism Ministry's national plan, and is just one of many schemes to revitalise an industry which was hit during Turkey's years of political violence and industrial unrest which prompted last September's military coup.

The region, in the words of a travel brochure, has everything that nature can offer, and more — sandy beaches, rocky coves, blazing sunshine, lakes for fishing and water sports, woods for walking and ancient historical sites to gaze at.

The government has already laid metalled roads to potential sites in the Dalaman area, power has been brought in and water services improved — all to entice foreign investors. A bill now being discussed by the ruling national security council would offer generous tax concessions, cheap loans and 99-year leases on prime coastal land.

and partly as a means soaking up some of the country's unemployed.

The head of state, Gen. Kenan Evren, has repeatedly spoken of the need to encourage tourism for its economic advantages and to give foreigners a clearer idea of what Turks are like. The government has already laid metalled roads to potential sites in the Dalaman area, power has been brought in and water services improved — all to entice foreign investors.

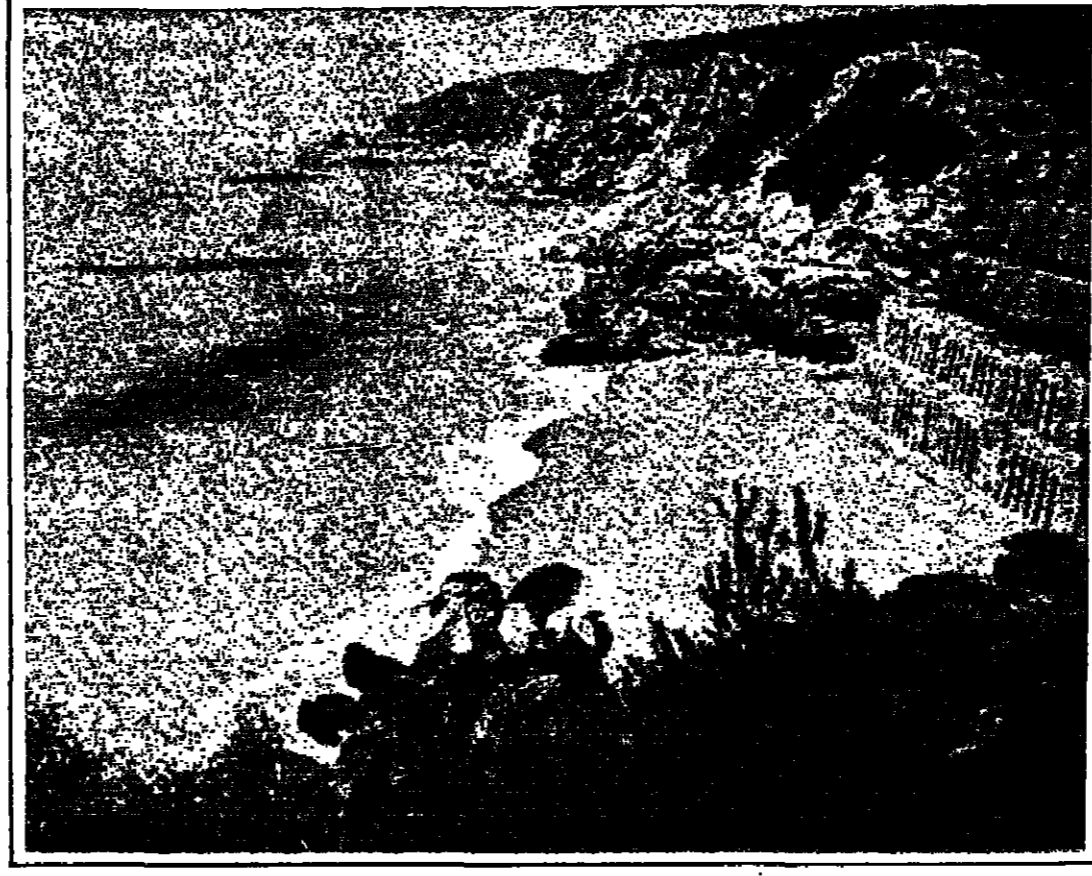
the new incentives. But a Danish company has already shown interest as well as the Aga Khan, who has been considering a number of tourist development opportunities in Turkey in recent years.

Officials are seeking to calm the fears of conservationists who fear that mass plans mean mass destruction and rows of shoreline concrete blocks.

"We are going to adhere strictly to our plans. We may be able to have a short-term boom with uncontrolled construction, but it would destroy our long-term tourist potential completely," said Mr. Turkmen. In the past soothing words from the ministry have been of little comfort to those who watched people with political backing happily throw up cheap constructions which marred otherwise beautiful sites.

The military leaders have already enacted protective laws. The number of visitors to this season is not expected to be much above last year's 1.3 million, which is tiny compared with Turkey's main Mediterranean rivals Greece, Italy, France and Spain.

But a new feeling of optimism is beginning to grip tourism planners seeking to match and outstrip the 1976 record for foreign visitors of nearly 1.7 million. Officials say it is too early to gauge international response to



Dalaman airport is earmarked to make places with great tourist potential but very few modern facilities more accessible to both tourists and investors.

